## THE EVENING STAR B PUBLISHED DAILY, (EXCEPT SUNDAY,) AT THE STAR BUILDINGS stheest corner of Penn's seemes and 11th street

W. D. WALLACH.

The STAR is served by the carriers to their subscribers in the City and Distric at TER OMITS PRE WEEK. Copies at the counter, with or without wrappers, Two Cents each. PRICE FOR MAILING:-Three months, One Dollar and Pifty Come; six months, Three Dollers; one year, Five Dollars. No papers are sent from the office longer than paid for. The WEEKLY STAR-published on Friday morning-One Dollar and a Half a Year.

PIC NICS, EXCURSIONS, &c. THE 12TH GRAND AFTERNOON AND

EVENING PIC-NIO

OF THE MOUNT VERNON SOCIALS
will be given at the Washington Oity Garden. on New York avenue, bet. 1st and 2d
etreets, on TUKSDAY, August 2sth. 1866.

Tickets Fitty Cents, ad aitting a gentleman and
ladies.

AU 25-3t\*

A FTERMOON AND MOONLIGHT EXCURSION TO MOUNT VERNOM!

The members of GOOD SAMABITAN DIVIBION, No. 1, SUNS OF TRAIPER.
ANCE, take great pleasure in announcing to the purity that they
have chartered the steamer Wawaset, for an excursion to the T-mb of Washington, on FRIDAY
AFTERMOON. August 24th. 18.6 The boat will
leave the foot of 7th-street wharf vrecisely at 3%
of the kp. m. The company will remain at Mount
Vernon until 7 o'clock, after which the Boat will
proceed down the Potomes as far as Glymont, returning to the city at 10% o'clock. The character
of the organization by which this excursion is
given will comment it to all who wish to pay a
quiet visit to the Tomb of the Father of his Country. A limited number of tickets have been
issued to guard against a crewd. Music on tho
Roat. Tickets, Si each. (including admission to
the grounds,) may be obtained at the Music Store
of Mr. J. F. Ellis, 306 Pa avenue, of the members of the Division, and if any remain usold, at
the Boat on the afternoon of the Excursion.

ALFRED WOOD,
au 21-31\*

Chairman of Committee. RY BEQUEST, THE PIO NIC SOUTHERN ORPHAN ASYLUMS.

Will be repeated

MONDAY, AUGUST 27TH,

AT ANALOSTAN ISLAND.

Ferry free. First boat leaves foot of high street at 7 o'clock p.m., and every ten minutes thereafter.

Tickets \$1, admining a rentlemen and ladies (committee—M W. Shekell, Walter Drew, Dr. H E. Price, Scott Braddock, A. I. Mudd, Joseph Dawson.

Au 20-51\* STEAMER LEAVES FOR MOUNT VERNON

PARE FOR ROUND TRIP. \$1.50.
One-third of this amount for use of Mount Vernon Washington and Alexandria Boats leave each place every hour from 7 a, m. to 6 p. m.

The fine Steamer Wawaset can be chartered for Excursions

J. VAN BISWICK.

aug 16-30t [Intel] General Sup't P. F. C.

AMUSEMENTS. DROFS. J. W. & H. P. KREIS'

DANCING ACADEMY. Opposite Metropolitan Hotel. Our Classes will be continued during the Bum-

TUESDAY, MAY 29, 1866. Days and Hours of Tuition For Ladies, Misses and Masters, Tuesday and

Friday afternoons. from 4 to 60 clock. Gentlemen's Glasses, same evenings, from 8 to 10 For further information, apply during the hours of tuition, or address a note to the Academy.

## EDUCATIONAL.

THE SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL SESSION of the UNION FEMALE AUADEMY, cer. 14th street and New York ave., will commence Seatember 10th. Circulars at the Academy an 25-1m\* A CADEMY VISITATION carner leth and G streets,

WASHINGTON, D C The exercises of this Academy will be resumed on MONBAY, September 3. au 24-ta-p3

MERCANTILE. MATHEMATICAL, AND
CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.
19th street, between G and H,
F. D. MURPHY, Principal.
The duties of the above Institution will commence
MONDAY, 34 September. For circulars call as
above, or at the Bookstore of alfred Hunter. opposite Grover's Theater.

BU 34-6t\*

M ISS HANNA, (formerly K street, No. 61,) will re-pen her SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES on Monday. September 3d, on I street, No. 204, second door from 20th street west. Pupils will be received for tuition in Music and French only if desired. Professors of French and Music. Mestage Mallard and Carrier, from Paris. au 23-10th dames Mallard and Carrier, from Paris. au 23-10t\* GEORGETOWN COLLEGE, D. C.

The next session of this Institution will commence on the first Monday of September. The penaton for the scholastic year for tuition, beard, &c , is \$350.

For further information address B. A. MAGUIRE, S. J.. President. CUMBERLAND VALLEY INSCITUTE.
FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
MECHANICSBURG PA.

Seventh Scholastic Year under its present Man-Course of study Academic and Commercial. Duties resumed MONDAY, September 3 Charges for five months' session, \$120. Noextras.

COLUMBIAN COLLEGE,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
The several departments of will open as follows:
Preparatory Department, Wednesday, Septem-

Academic Department, Wednesday, September Law Department, Wednesday, October 10th.
Medical Department, Monday, October 15th.
For further information, address
G. W. SAMSON, D. D.

MRS. VERNON DORSEY'S SELECT SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES. No. 48 East Capitol street, corner of 2d street, Capitel Hill, will be opened on MONDAY, 3d reptember
References—J. Carroll Brent, Esq., S. A. Elliott, Esq., Thos. H. Parsons, Esq., John Cranch, Esq., General Thomas Kwing au 21-colm

MRS. J. A. KESLEY WILL OPEN A SCHOOL for young ladies and mirsos on the FIRST MONDAY in September. (3d.) at No. 117, south side Penn'a avenue, between 19th and 29th streets. An opportunity will be afforded for a thorough and full course in English, French, Music, D awing and Painting, by experienced and appraved Professors.

MISS MAGRUDER'S DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES will reopen on MONDAY, September 3. Pupils will be received for tuition in French only, if desired French teachers. Mens. and Madam MALLARD, from Paris. No. Mens. and Madam MALLARD, from Paris. No. 11 Wortherst. Georgetown. 111 West street, Georgetown.

PECF. G. W. WOOLLEY'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, 481 9th st, is again open for the reception of pupils. The most thorough scientific instruction is given in Writing, Bookkeeping, Phonography, &c. Terms the most moderate au 14-1m.

BOARDING AND BAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Mr. ANNE J. MITCHELL will open a Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies at her residence. 122 Gay street, Georgetown, D. C., on Monday, September 10, 1865. au 9-Th. M.Std

FREDERICK FEMALE SEMINARY, Possessing full collegiate powers, will commence

its 24th scholastic year on the First MONDAY in September. For catalogues, &c., aidress Bev. THOS. M. CARM, A. M., President.

THE duties of this institution will be resumed and circular at the principal bookstores of this city, or address the principal.

E. PARSONS, Catonville, Md.

## PERSONAL

JERENIAH S. BLACK. WARDH. LAMON. C. P. BLACK. LAW OFFICE.

BLACK, LAMON & CO., Counsellers and Attorneys at Law in the Supreme Court of the United States, the Court of Cisims, the Courts of the District, the Executive Departoffice. 468 14th street, (directly opposite Willards' Hotel)

C. INGLE.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
No. 36 Louisiana avenue, above 6th street.
ec 24 ly
Washington, D. C.

DURE OLD PORT WINE

I have received from the private stock of a wellknown and honored citizen a short supply of pure and first quality PORT WINE, "Alto Douro

This wine has been known to me several years, and its effects upon persons suffering with allments incident to the season have been very bene-It is ordered and recommended by physicians, and can be relied on in every particular. N W. BUROHELL.

corner 14th and F streets, under Ebbitt House. CUSHING'S LAW AND PRACTICE OF LE-GISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES. Cushing's Man-nal of Parliamentary Practice. Burleigh's Legis-iative Guide. Jefferson's Manual. Sutherland's Congressional Manual. Nell's Hand Book for rebating Societies. McPherson's Political Man-nal for 1616. McPherson's Political History of the Rebeilion. (au 11) FRANCE TAYLOR.

## Ebening Star.

VOL. XXVIII.

WASHINGTON. D. C., SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1866.

Nº. 4,203.

TELEGRAMS. &c. A large radical Union meeting was held at Warrenton, Warren county, Missouri, on Monday, composed of delegations on horseback and in wagons from the various towns. Several speeches were made, and resolutions adopted to sustain the action of Congress and enforce the registry law in Missouri.

The Pensacola Observer of the 21st instant says the U. S. gunboat Muscoota arrived at the mouth of that barbor on the 20th from the Rio Grande, with seventy cases of yellow fever on board. The surgeon is dead. The vessel was outside, awaiting orders.

The reconstruction of the Richmend and Yerk River railroad, which was destroyed went down yesterday below Fair Oaks. The Road will be finished to West Point by the middle of September.

THE NEW ORLEANS RIOT.

Official History of the Affair.

Office U. S. Miliary Telegraph, Headquarters War Department.-The following telegram received at 9.25 p. m., July 27, 1866, from New Orleans, La., July 27, 1866: His Excellency President Johnson-Sir : Gov. Wells has, in compliance with the proclamation of R. K. Howell, president pro tem., signed writ of election to fill vacancy in convention of 864, and forwarded the same to the office of the Secretary of State.

ALBERT VOORHERS, Lt. Gov. La. And'w J. HERRON, Att'y Gen. La. Office U. S. Military Telegraph, Headquarters War Department - The following telegram received 2 p. m., July 28, 1966, from New Orleans, July 28, 1866:

President Johnson :- Radical mas meeting, composed mainly of large numbers of negroes, last night, ending in a riot. The committee of arrangements of said meeting assembling tonight. Violent and incendrary speeches made. Negroes called to arm themselves. You bit-terly denounced. Speakers: Field, Dostie, Hawkins, Henderson, Heirward, and others. Gov. Wells arrived last night, but sides with the convention move. The whole matter before grand jury, but impossible to execute civil process without certainty of riot. Contemplated to have the members of the convention arrested under process from the criminal court of this district. Is the military to interfere to prevent process of court? ALBERT VOORHEES, Lt. GOV. La.

AND'W J. HERRON. Att'y Gen. La. [Telegram.] Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., July 28th, 1866 .- To Albert Voorhees, Lieut, Governor of Louisiana, New Orleans, La: The military will be expected to sustain, and not obstruct or interfere with the proceedings of the courts. A dispatch on the subject of the convention was sent to Gov. Welis this morn-[Telegram.] Executive Office, Washington, D.

C. July 28th, 1566 .- To his Excellency, Governor Wells, New Orleans, La: I have been advised that you have issued a proclamation convening the convention elected in 1864. Please inform me under and by what authority this has been done, and by what authority this convention can assume to represent the whole people of the State of Louisiana. ANDREW JOHNSON

Office U. S. Military Telegraph, Headquarters War Department.-The following telegram received 8:30 p. m., July 28th, 1866, from New Orleans, July 28, 1866:

President Johnson: Your telegram received. I have not issued a proclamation convening the convention of 1864. This was done by the president of that body, by virtue of a resolution adjourning the convention subject to his order, and in that case also authorizing him to call on the proper officers to issue writs of election in unrepresented parishes. My proclamation is in response to that call, ordering an election on the 3d of September. As soon as vacancies can be ascertained, an election will be held to fill them, when theent,re State will be represented. Your obedient servant. J. Madison Wells, Governor La.

Office U. S. Military Telegraph, Headquarters War Department.—The following telegram received 16 20 p. m., July 28, 1866, from New Orleans, La., July 28, 1866: Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War :- A convention has been called with the sanction of Governor Wells to meet here on Monday. The Lieutenant Governor and city authorities think it unlawful, and propose to break it up by arresting the delegates. I have given no orders on the subject, but have warned the parties that I could not countenance or permit

Brevet Major General. Office U. S. Military Telegroph, Headquarters War Department .- The following telegram received 4.40 p. m., July 30, 1866, from New Orleans, July 30, 1866:

such action without instructions to that effect

from the President. Please instruct me me at

A. BAIRD.

The President United States :- We are in the midst of a terrible riot, caused by the assembling of the convention. Owing to the mixed condition of affairs among the State officers, 1 see no hope of quiet without you give us a military governor. Cannot General Granger F. J. HERRON, be sent here? Late Major General U.S. A.

[Telegram ] Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., July 30, 1865,-To Andrew J. Herron, Attornew General of Louisiana, New Orleans:-You will call on General Sheridan, or whomsoever may be in command, for sufficient force to sustain the civil authority in suppressing all ille-gal or unlawful assemblies who usurp or assume to exercise any power or authority without first having obtained the consent of the people of the State. If there is to be a convention, let it be composed of delegates chosen fresh from the people of the whole State; the people must be consulted in reference to changing the organic law of the State: usurpation will not be tolerated; the law and the Constitution must be sustained, and thereby pence

ANDREW JOHNSON. Office U. S. Military Telegraph, Headquarters War Department.—The following telegram received 4:45 p. m., July 20, 1866, from New Cr-

leans, July 30, 1866:

His Excellency President Johnson: Convention met. A riot broke out in the city. So far the police has the upper hand. Several white and colored persons killed. Called on Gen. Baird for assistance, which is cheerfully tendered. Intense excitement. Convention broken up. ALBERT VOORHEES, Lt. Gov. Louisiana.

Office U. S. Military Telegraph, Headquarters War Department.—The following telegram received 12:45, p. m., July 31, 1866, from New Orleans, La., July 30, 9 p. m., 1866: Secretary of War: A serious riot has occurred here to-day. I have been in full consultation with the city authorities, and have kept my troops well in hand for such an emergency. The riot commenced unexpectedly, and before the troops could reach the scene of action a number of persons were killed or wounded. 1

have felt compelled to declare martial law, and have appointed a military governor of the city. All is quiet now. Several prominent gentlemen connected with the convention are killed or wounded. A. BAIRD, Brevet Major General. Headquarters Department of Louisiana, New Orleans, La., July 30, 1866.—Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.—Sir: I have the honor to inform you that a

very serious riot has occurred here to-day. I had not been applied to by the convention for protection, but the Lieutenant Governor and the Mayor had freely consulted with me, and I was so fully convinced that it was so strong-ly the intent of the city authorities to preserve the peace, in order to prevent military interference, that I did not regard an outbreak as a thing to be apprehended. The Lieutenant Governor had assured me that, even if a writ of arrest was issued by the court, the sheriff would not attempt to serve it, without my permission, and, for to-day, they designed to suspend it. I ordered a steamer to be at Jackson Barracks, (three miles below the city,) at an early hour in the morning, and a tug to be ready to bear orders to the commanding officer of the 1st infantry, stationed at that point. At 11% o'clock a. m., Lieutenant Governor Voorhees came to see me, and, after conversation, the feeling confident at the time of the ability of the pol ce to preserve order.) I proposed to bring to the city four companies one hour in advance of the supposed meeting of the convention at sex o'clock p. m., to be kept near by, in case they should be required to keep clear the streets in the vicinity of the hall in which the convention was to meet. He agreed with me that it would be very desirable, but left me not apprehending difficulty. At 12 o'clock m., I drove to see Judge Howell, president of be convention, to request that arrangements might be made to keep any crowd that might

seemble to protect the convention out of the

streets, so as to avoid an accidental col-

lision. When I reached his house I learned

that the convention was to meet at 12 o'clock m., and that he had gone to it. Returning to my headquarters, I soon received a letter from the Lieutenant Governor, informing me that large parties of negroes were collecting from all quarters and coming into the centre of the city; yet he was not sure of his informat on. However, I at once sent for the troops. Very soon afterwards I learned that a riot had taken place near the convention hall, and I sent a staff officer to investigate the facts. On his return he reported having met Judge Howell, wro said the convention had adj urned for wast of a quorum, but would meet again at 1% o'clock P. M. This reassured me; but I again sent to hasten the arrival of the troops. Immediately after this the riot assumed a serious character. The police, sided by citizens, became the assailants, and from the evidence I am forced to believe exercised great brutality in making their arrests. Finally, they attacked the convention hall, and a protracted struggle ensued. The people inside the hall gave up. Some who surrendered were attacked afterwards and brutally treated. Quite a large number were injured. I cannot now say how many. Governor Hahn, Dr. Dostie, Mr. Fish, and perhaps other members of the convention, among the number. On the arrival of the troops I soon cleared the streets, and quiet was restored. From the evidence of bad leeling on the part of the citizens, and of sympathy with them on the part of the police, I felt compelled to declare martial law in the city and appoint a military gov-

I enclose herewith copies of my correspon dence with the Mayor, and of a despatch which the Lieutenant Governor claims to have received from the President. I regret that no reply to my despatch to you

ernor, from which I hope good results will

of Saturday has yet reached me. General Sheridan is still absent in Texas. 1 remain, sir, very respectfully, your obe dient servant, A. BAIRD, Brev't Maj. Gen'l,

Commanding Department State of Louisiana, Mayoralty of New Orleans, City Hall, July 25, 1866 -Brevet Major General Baird, Commanding Department of Louisiana.-General: A body of men claiming to belong to the convention of 1864, and whose avowed object is to subvert the present municipal and State governments, will, I learn, assemble in this city on Mon 1ay next.

The laws and ordinances of the city, which

my oath of office makes obligatory upon me to see faithfully executed, declares all assemblies calculated to disturb the public peace and tranquility as unla wful, and as such to be dispersed by the Mayor, and the participants held responsible for violating the same. It is my intention to disperse this unlawful assembly if found within the corperate limits of the city by arresting the members thereof and holding them accountable to existing municipal laws, provided they meet without the sanction of the military authorities. I will esteem it a favor, General, if, at your convenience, you will inform me whether this projected meeting has your approbation, so that I may act accordingly.

1 am, General, respectfully, John T. Monror, Mayor. A true copy :- NATHANIEL BURBANK. First Lient, and Acting A. A. G.

Headquarters Department of Louisiana, New Orleans, Louisiana, July 26th, 1866.-Hon. John T. Monroe, Mayor of New Orleans.-Sir: 1 have received you communication of the 25th instant, informing me that a body of men claiming to be members of the Convention of 1864, whose avowed object is to subvert the present municipal and State governments, is about to assemble in this city; and regarding this assemblage as one of those described in the law as calculated to disturb the public peace and tranquility, and therefore unlawful, you believe it to be your duty, and that it is your intention to disperse this unlawful assembly, if found within the corporate limits of the city by arresting the members thereof, and holding them accountable to the existing municipal laws, provided they meet without the approbation of the military authorities. You also inquire whether this projected meeting has my apprebation, so that you may act accordingly.

In reply, I have the honor to state that the assemblage to which you refer has not, so far as I am aware, the sanction or approbation of any military authority for its meetings. I presume the gentlemen composing it have never asked for such authority to meet, as the military commanders, since I have been in the State, have held themselves strictly aloof from all interference with the political movements of the citizens of Louisiana. For my own part I have carefully refrained from any expression of opinion upon either side of the many questions relating to the reconstruction of the State government.

When asked if I intended to furnish the con vention a military guard, I have replied, "No: the Mayor of the city and his police will amp-ly protect its sittings." If these persons assemble, as you say is intended, it will be, I presume, in virtue of the universally conceded right of all loyal citizens of the United States to meet peaceably and discuss freely questions concerning their civil governmenta right which is not restricted by the fact that the movement proposed might terminate in a change of existing institutions.

If the assemblage in question has the legal right to remodel the State government, it should be protected in so doing; if it has not, then its labors must be looked upon as a piece of hermless pleasantry, to which no one ought

As to your conception of the duty imposed by your oath of office, I regret to differ with you entirely. I cannot understand how the Mayor of a city can undertake to decide so important and delicate a question as the legal authority upon which a convention, claiming to represent the people of an entire State, bases its action. This doubtless will be decided upon in due time by the legal branch of the United States Government. At all events, the Governor of the State would seem to be more directly called upon to take the initiative in a step of this kind, if it was proper and neces-

What we most want at the present time is the maintenance of perfect order, and the suppression of vielence. If, when you speak of the projected meeting as one calculated to disturb the public peace and tranquillity, I am to understand that you regard the number of persons who differ in opinion from those who will constitute it so large, and the lawlessness of their character so well established, that you doubt the ability of your small torce of police to control them you have in that case only to call upon me and I will bring to your assistance not only the troops now present in the city, but, if necessary, the entire force which it may be in my power to assem-

ble, either upon land or water. Lawless violence must be suppressed: and in this connection the recent order of the Lieutenant General, designed for the protection of citizens of the United States, deserves careful consideration. It imposes high obligations for military interterence to protect those who, having violated no confidence in the State, are engaged in peaceful avocations I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient A. BAIRD, Brevet Major Gen'l, commanding Department of Louisiana.

true copy:-NATHANIEL BURBANK First Lieut. and Acting Ass't Adj't Gen. From a New Orleans Newspaper, of Monday morning, July 30.7 PRESIDENT JOHNSON AND THE CONVENTION-THE MILITARY EXPECTED TO SUSTAIN, NOT TO OBSTRUCT, THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COURTS.

The following dispatch from President Johnson to Lieut. Gov. Voorhees is one from which, in the circumstance that called it forth, satisfactory deductions may be drawn. We cannot doubt that the President gives no countenance to the pretensions of those members of the defunct convention of 1864 who are endeavoring to reinstate it; and we can only believe, as Commander-in-Chief, he will see that, on proper occasion, the judicial and other au-thorities of the State, as now constituted, will be protected by the military against violence

from within or from without: WASHINGTON, D. C. July 25, 1865 .- To Albert Voerhees, Lieutenant Governor or Louisiana: The military will be expected to sustain, and not obstruct or interfere with the proceedings of the courts. A dispatch on the subject of the convention

was sent to Governor Wells this morning.

ANDREW JORNSON.

Office U. S. Military Telegraph, Headquarters War Department.—[Cipher.]—The following telegram received 4.30 p. m., July 31, 1866, from New Orleans, Louisiana, July 31, 1866; Hon. Edwin M. Stunton, Secretary of War: All is now quiet in the city, but I still have the troops under arms, and shall keep them so for some days. Nearly all unite in attributing the chief blame to the police for the troubles yes-terday. Thirty-seven persons are reported as killed, all belonging to the Convention or friendly to it. A. Bainn, Major General. War Department.-[Cipher.]-The following torms all its duties without hindrance.

telegram received 8 50 p. m., July 31, 1866, from New Cricans, La., July 31, 1866: To the Adjutant General U. S. Army, Washingun: Comparative quiet has been restored to the city by the military, who still occupy the streets. There is, nowever, apprehensions of alight disturbances in the lower fanbourg of

In consequence of the limited force at my semmand, I am compelled to make use of the -sity police, whose conduct in the riot was reprepensible. There is every reason to fear the imminent peril to which the lives and property of Union men of this city will be subjected by restoration of the reins of power to the present civil authornies of the city.

A. BAIRD, Major General. Office U. S. Military Telegraph, Headquarters War Department.—The following telegram recrived 11:15 p. m., July 31, 1966, from New Orleans. La., July 31, 1866: Mojor General O. O. Howard: The riot has been

suppressed. I have declared martial law in the city. About forty persops have been killed and a large number wounded, nearly all being friendly to the c mvention. A. BAIRD, Brevet Major General.

Office U.S. Military Telegraph, Headquarters War Department - The following telegram reorived 11:15 p. m., July 31, 1866, from New Orleans, July 31, 1966:

His Excellency President Johnson: Your dis-patch received. General Baird has declared martial law in this city. The grand jury has indicted the members of the convention, who met yesterday, as an unlawful assembly. Process for their arrest in hands of sheriff suspended by General Baird until he receives direct instructions frem Washington. I showed him your dispatch to me.

ANDREW J. HERRON, Attorney General. Office U. S. Military Telegraph, Headquarters War Department-[Cipher.]-The following telegram received 6.15 p. m., Aug. 1, 1866, from New Orleans, La., Aug. 1, 1866:

U. S. Grant, General :- You are doubtless aware of the serious riot which occurred in this city on the 30th. A political body, styling itself the convention of 1864, met on the 30th for, as it is alleged, the purpose of remodelling the present constitution of the State. The leaders were political agitators and revolutionary men, and the action of the convention was liable to produce breaches of the public peace. I had made up my mind to arrest the head men if the proceedings of the convention were calculated to disturb the tranquility of the Department, but I had no cause for action until they committed the overtact. In the meantime, official duty called me to Texas, and the Mayor of the city, during my absence, suppressed the convention by the use of the police force, and in so doing attacked the members of the convention and a party of two hundred negroes with firearms, clubs and knives, in a manner so unnecessary and atrocious as to cempel me to say that it was murder. About forty whites and blacks were thus killed, and thing is now quiet, but I deem it best to maintain a military supremacy in the city for a few days, until the affair is fully investigated. I believe the sentiment of the general community is great regret at this unnecessary cruelty, and that the police could have made any arrest they

saw fit without sacrificing lives. P. H. SHERIDAN, Major Gen. Com'g. Office U. S. Military Telegraph, Headquarters War Department.—[Cipher.]—The following telegram received 6.40 p. m., Aug. 1, 1866, from New Orleans, Louisiana, Aug. 1, 1866: U. S. Grant :- General: You need feel no uneasiness about the condition of affairs here. I think I can arrange matters without diffi-P. H. SHERIDAN,

Major General Commanding. War Department, Washington City, Aug. 1 1866.—[Cipher.]—Major General Baird, New Or-leans:—Please report immediately the condition of things at New Orleans, in cipher. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War. Sent 2.30 p. m.

Office U. S. Military Telegraph, Headquarters War Department.—[Cipher.]—The following telegram received 9 a.m., Aug. 3, 1866, from New Orleans, Louisiana, Aug. 2, 1866: Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War :is quiet upon the surface, but there are still slight disturbances in some localities. The police are still afraid to go upon their beats singly, and some Radical citizens are afraid to sleep in their houses. The proclamation of martial law was necessary, because the police are regarded by a large portion of the community as the rioters, and were feared. I am confident it saved many lives and great excess Its administration extends only to holding the city authorities and the police under the supervision of the Military Governor. It should be kept until military investigation can determine whether any of the city officers are guitty. I would then advise its withdrawal. The Governor felt compelled to ask for a military guard

for his protection. A. BAIRD. Brevet Major General. [Telegram.]-Executive Office, Washington, August 1, 1866.-Major General Absalom Baird, Commanding. dc., New Orleans, Louisiana :-You will not interpose any obstacle in the way of the civil authorities, but render whatever aid may be required by them for the preservation of public peace. The foregoing telegram is transmitted to you

by order of the President. You will acknowledge its receipt. E. D. Townsend, edge its receipt. Assistant Adjutant General. War Department, Adjutant General's Office. Washington, August 1, 1866. Received 6:10 p. m. Sent 7 p. m.

[Oipher.] - Office U. S. Military Telegraph, Headquarters War Department .- The following telegram received 9:20 a. m., Aug. 3d, 1866, from New Orleans, La., Aug. 2d, 1866: Brevet Mojor Gen. E D. Townserd, Ass't Adj' General: - Your despatch received. No obstacles will be imposed in the way of the civil au.

thorities. A. BAIRD, Brev. Major Gen'l. [Telegram.]-Executive Office. Washington Aug. 1, 1866 .- Albert Voorhees, Lieutenant Gov. ernor, or Andrew J. Herron, Attorney General. New Orleans :- Were the civil authorities, State or Federal, conferred with by Gen. Baird, before he declared martial law ! Could not the civil authorities, State or Federal, enforce the law and preserve order with the aid of the military, without the aid of martial law? I

hope that order has been restored, and the riot not as disastrous as represented. Please show this despatch to Gen. Baird. The foregoing telegram is transmitted to you by order of the President. You will please ac-

E. D. TOWNSEND, Ass't Adj't Gen'l. War Department, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, August 1, 1866. Received 6:10 p. m. Sent 6:50 p. m.

Office U. S. Military Telegraph, Headquarters War Department.-The following telegram received 3.40 p. m., August 2, 1866, from New Orleans, La., August 2, 1866: Brevet Major Gen. E. D. Townsend, A. A. G.

Washington, D. C .: - Despatch received. Civil authorities were not, to my knowledge, conferred with by Gen. Baird as to propriety of declaring martial law. Civil authorities could easily enforce the law and preserve order with the aid of the military. Martial law wholly unnecessary. Order fully restored before arrival of troops. The rioting was almost entirely confined to immediate vicinity of Mechanics' Institute, and suppressed by police in less than two hours, and before arrival of troops. Left copy of your despatch at Gen.

Baird's headquarters.

ALBERT VORHEES, Lieut. Gov.

ANDREW J. HERRON. Attor'y Gen. Gen. Baird's headquarters.

Office U. S. Military Telegraph, Headquarters War Department.-[Cipher.]- The following telegram received 6 p. m., August 2, 1866, from New Orleans, La., August 2, 1866: U.S. Grant General, Washington, D. C.:—The more information I obtain of the affair of the 30th, in this city, the more revolting it becomes.

It was not a riot; it was an absolute massacre by the police, which was not excelled in mur-derous cruelty by that of Fort Pillow. It was a murder which the Mayor and police of the city perpetrated without the shadow of a necessity; furthermore, I believe it was premeditated, and every indication points to this. I recommend the removing of this bad man. I believe it would be hailed with the sincerest gratification by two-thirds of the population of the city. There has been a feeling of insecurity on the part of the people here on occurity on the part of the people here on occurity on the part of the people here on occurr of this man, which is now so much increased that the satety of life and property creased that the safety of life and property does not rest with the civil authorities, but with the military.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major General Commanding.

Office U. S. Military Telegraph, Headquarters War Department—[Cipher.]—The following telegram received 10 p.m., August 3, 1866, from New Orleans, La., August 3, 1866: U. N. Grant, General, Washington, D. C.: I have the honor to report quiet in the city, but considerable excitement in the public mind. There is no interference on the part of the military with the civil government, which per-

I have permitted the retention of the military governor appointed during my absence, as it gives confidence, and enables the military to know what is occurring in the city. He does not interfere with civil matters.

Unless good judgment is exercised there will be an exodus of Northern capital and Union men, which will be injurious to the city and to the whole country. I will remove the military governor in a day on two. I again strongly advise that some disposition be made to change the present mayor, as I believe it would do more to restore confidence than any. thing that could be done. If the present (Forernor could be changed also it would not be P. H. SHERIDAN,

Major General Commanding. Headquarters Armies United States, Washington, D. C., August 3, 1866.—Major General Sheridan, New Orleans, Louisiana: Continue to enforce martial law so far as may be necessary to preserve the peace, and do not allow any of the civil authorities to act if you deem such action dangerons to the public safety. Lose no time in investigating and reporting the causes tha led to the riot, and the facts which occurred.

U. S. GRANT, General. Office U. S. Military Telegraph, Headquarters War Department.—The following telegram received 5:05 p. m., August 4, 1866, from New Orleans, La., August 4, 1896: General U. S. Grant, Washington, D. C.: 1

have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of the date of August 3d, 5 p. P. H. SHERIDAN, Major General Commanding.

[By U. S. Military Telegraph.] Executive

Mansion, Washington, D. C., August 4, 1866.— To Major General Sherudan, commanding, &c., New Orleans, La.: We have been advised here that prier to the assembling of the illegal and extinct convention elected in 4864, inflamatory and insurrectionary speeches were made to a mob, composed of white and colored persons, urging them to arm and equip themselves for the purpose of protecting and sustaining the convention in its illegal and unauthorized proceedings, intended and calculated to upturn and supersede the existing State government of Louisiana, which had been recognized by the Government of the United States Further, did the mob assemble and was it armed for the purpose of sustaining the convention in its usurpation and revolutionary proceedings? Have any arms been taken from persons, since the 30th ult., whe were sup-posed or known to be connected with this mobil Have not various individuals been assaulted and shot by persons connected with this mob without good cause and in violation of the public peace and good order? Was not the assembling of this convention and the gathering of the mob for its defence and protection the main cause of the riotous and unlawful proceedings of the civil authorities of New Orleans? Have steps been taken by the civil authorities to arrest and try any and all those who were engaged in this riot and the have committed offence in violation of law! Can ample justice be meted by the civil au-thorities to all offenders against the law? Will General Sheridan please furnish me a brief reply to the above inquiries, with such other information as he may be in possession of! Please answer by telegraph at your earliest ANDREW JOHNSON,

President United States. Office U. S. Military Telegraph, Headquarters War Department.—[Cipher.]—The following telegram received 8.50 a. m., August 6, 1866, from New Orleans, Louisiana, August 5, 1886: His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President U. S.: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of August 4th, and will reply speedily.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Maj. Gen. Comd'g.

Office U. S. Matary Telegraph, Headquarters War Department.—[Cipher.]—The following telegram received 8.50 a. m., August 6, 1866, from New Orleans, Louisiana, August 5, 1866: U. S. Grant, General, Washington, D. C .: I have the honor to report quiet in the city yesterday and to-day, but many unfounded rumors affoat which excite the timid. The exciting reports will be in circulation for a day or two yet. P. H. SHERIDAN, Maj. Gen. Comd'g.

Office U. S. Military Telegraph, Headquarters War Department.—The following cipher telegram received 4.30 p. m.; Aug. 6, 1866, from New Orleans, La., Aug. 6, 12 m., 1866: His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President United States: I have the honor to make the following reply to your despatch of August fourth, (4th:) A very large number of colored people marched in procession on Friday night, July twenty-seventh, (27th,) and were addressed from the steps of the City Hall by Doctor Dostie, ex-Governor Hahn and others.

The speeches of Dostie was intemperate in language and sentiment. The speeches of the others, so far as I can learn. were characterized by moderation. I have not given you the words of Dostie's speech, as the version pub-lished was denied; but from what I have learned of the man, I believe they were intemperate. The convention assembled at twelve (12) m on the thirtieth, (30th.) the timid members absenting themselves because the tone of the general public was ominous of trouble. I think there were but about twenty-six (26) members

present. In the front of the Mechanics' Institute, where the meeting was held, there was assembled some colored men, women and children, perhaps eighteen (18) or twenty, (20,) and in the Institute a number of colored men, probably one hundred and fifty, (150.) Among those outside and inside there might have been a pistol in the possession of every tenth (10th) Abent one (1) p. m. a precession of say from sixty (60) to one hundred and thirty (130) colored men marched up Burgundy street and across Canal street towards the convention,

carrying an American flag. These men had about one pistol to every ten men, and canes and clubs in addition. While crossing Canal street a row occurred. There were many spectators on the streets, and their manner and tone towards the procession unfriendly. A shot was fired, by whom I am not able to state. but believe it to have been by a policeman, or some colored man in the procession. This led to other shots and a rush after the procession On arrival at the front of the Institute there was some throwing of brickbats by both sides. The police, who had been held well in hand, were vigorously marched to the scene of disorder. The procession entered the Institute with the flag, about six (6) or eight (8) remaining outside. A row occurred between a policeman and one of these colored men, and a shot was again fired by one of the parties, which led to an indiscriminate fire on the building through the windows by the policemen. This had been going on for a short time, when a white flag was displayed from the windows of the Institute, whereupon the firing ceased, and the police rushed into the building. From the testimony of wounded men and others who were inside the building, the policemen opened an indiscriminate fire upon the audience until they had emptied their revolvers, when they retired, and those inside barricaded the doors, The door was broken in and the firing again commenced, when many of the colored and white people either escaped through the door or were passed out by the policemen inside; but as they came out the policemen who formed the circle nearest the building fired u on them, and they were again fired upon by the cirizens that formed the other circle. Many of those wounded and taken prisoners, and others who were prisoners and not wounded, were fired upon by their captors and by citizens. The wounded were stabbed while lying on the ground, and their heads beaten with brickbats in the yard of the building, whither some of the colored men had escaped and partially secreted themselves. They were fired upon and killed and wounded by policemen. Some men were killed er wounded several squares from the scene. Members of the convention were wounded by the policemen while in their hands as prisoners, some of them mortally.

The immediate cause of this terrible affair

was the assemblage of this convention. The remote cause was the bitter and antagonistic feeling that has been growing in this community since the advent of the present Mayor, who in the organization of his police force selected many desperate men, and some of them known murderers. People of clear views were overawed by want of confidence in the Mayor and fear of the thugs, many of whom he had selected for his police force. I have frequently been spoken to by prominent citizens upon this subject, and have heard them express fear and want of confidence in Mayor Monroe. Ever since the intimation of this last convention, I must condemn the course of several of the city papers for supporting, by their articles, the bitter feeling of bad men. As to the merciless manner in which the convention was broken up. I feel obliged to confess great

It is useless to attempt to disguise the hostility that exists on the part of a great many men towards Northern men, and this unfortunate affair has so precipitated matters that there is now a test of what shall be the status of Northern men-whether they can live here

without being in constant dread or not, whether they can be protected in life and property and bave justice in the courts. If this matter is permitted to pass ever without a therough and determined prosecution of these engaged in it. we may look out for frequent scenes of the same kind, not only here but in other places. No steps have as yet been taken by the civil authorities to arrest citizens who were engaged in this massacre, or policemen who perpetra-such cruelties. The members of the convention have been indicted by the grand jury, and many of them arrested and held to bail. As to whether the civil authorities can mete out ample justice to the guilty parties on both sides, I must say that it is my opinion unequivocally that they cannot. Judge Abel, whose course I have closely watched for nearly a year, I now consider one of the most dancerous men we have here to the peace and quiet of the city. The leading men of the convention-King, Cotler, Habn, and others bare been political agitators, and are bad men. I regret to say that the course of Governor Wells has been vacillating, and that during the late trouble he has shown very little of the man, P. H. Shkuldan,

Major General Commanding. Office U. N. Military Telegraph, Headquarters War Department.—[Cipher.]—The following telegram received 4.10 p.m., August 7, 1866, from New Orleans, La., August 6, 1866: U. S. Grant :- General: I have the honor to report a rapid change for the better throughout the city. There was much excitement on Sunday and Monday in consequence of an unfounded rumor that there would be a collision. between the whites and blacks yesterday. There was no good reason to expect such an event, however. P. H. SHEBIDAN. Major General.

War Department, Washington City, August , 1866 .- To Major General P. H. Sheridan, Commanding &c., New Orleans, La .: - The President directs me to acknowledge your telegram of the sixth, (6th,) in answer to his inquiries of the fourth (4th) instant. On the third (3d) in-stant instructions were sent you, by General Grant, in comformity with the President's directions, authorizing you to "continue to enforce martial law so far as might be necessary to preserve the public peace, and ordering you not to allow any of the civil authorities to act, if you deem such action dangerous to the public safety, and also that no time be lost in investigating the causes that led to the riot and the facts which occurred." By these instruetions the President designed to vest in you, as the chief military commander, full authority for the maintenance of the public peace and safety, as he does not see that anything more is needed pending the investigation with which you are entrusted. But if, in your judgment, your powers are inadequate to preserve the peace until the facts connected with the riot are ascertained, you will please report to this Department for the information of the President. EDWIN M. STANTON.

Secretary of War. Here follows the report made to the President by Mayor Monroe, Lieutenant Governor Voorhees, and Attorney General Herron, of Louisiana, dated the 3d of August, which has already been published.]

NATIONAL LABOR CONGRESS. This Congress held its concluding session

in Baltimore yesterday. Among the final business was the adoption of a series of resolutions submitted by Mr. Cathers, chairman of the committee on resolu-

The reslutions declare a determination never to relax effort until a law is adopted whereby eight hours shall constitute a legal day's work in every State of the American Union; that it is the imperative duty of workingmen to connect themselves with labor organiza-tions; that papers favorable to the labor movement should receive encouragement; encouraging the organization of co-operative stores and workshops; denouncing the system of prison labor practiced throughout the country: pledging support to the daughters of toil in the land, and soliciting their co-operation; recommending the plan proposed by the American Industrial Agency for the speedy restoration of the agricultural interests of the Southern States; calling attention to the subject of improved tenement houses: joining bands with labor in the interest of agriculture, by declar-ing "that the whole public domain shall be disposed of to actual settlers only," and that only the proceeds of grants of lands shall be given for the encouragement of public works, and not the lands themselves; deprecating "strikes" among workingmen; recommending the formation of mechanics' institutes, &c.; recommending workingmen out of employment to

become actual settlers of the public lands. After the transaction of the necessary financial business of the convention, a motion was made to proceed to the installation of the newly elected officers of the permanent National Labor Congress. The President, Mr. Whaley, and the Vice-President Mr. Schlesel, were separately installed by taking the obligation, according to a prescribed form, and entered upon their duties. Both of them expressed their sense of the honor conferred upon them and pledged themselves to devote their best energies to the advancement of the cause. The vice-presidents, treasurer, secretaries and other officers were then installed, and

entered upon their duties. On motion, the president was authorized to appoint a committee to draft a constitution and by-laws for the National Labor Congress. Prayer was then offered by the Rev. Er. Emmons, of Washington, for the success of the cause in which they were engaged, after the the president declared the Congress adjourned to the third Monday in August, 1867, to meet

> An Execution-Breadful Scene. (From the Manchester (fuardian.)

Wm. Collier, who was sen enced o death as the late Staffordshire assizes for the murder of Mr. Thomas Smith, at Whiston Eaves, near Cheadle, was executed in front of the county prison at Stafford, yesterday, in the process of several thousand spectators. Upon reaching the drop the culprit was placed under the fatal beam, and the executioner, George Smith, having drawn a white cap over his face, Detened the rope around his neck. He then sep-ped back and drew the bolt, when a scene of a revolting character, exciting horror and indig-nation amongst the multitude, tookplace. The culprit fell heavily downward, the weight of his body, impelied by the sudden jerk, dragged the rope from the beam to which it was fastened or rather supposed to be fastened, and instead of being suspended by the neck he dropped to the ground in an upright position, which he firmly maintained the rope amil which he firmly maintained, the rope sail round his neck and the white cap over his acc. The executioner and prison officials for some moments seemed perfectly paralyzed, and it was not until the Rev. Mr. O'Sullivan, onclaiming "Where is he?" and immediately rushed down the steps of the scaffold to where the unbappy man was standing that they re-covered themselves and took measures for the completion of the sentence. The priest having commenced anew the service that had met with so dreadful an interruption, the cap was removed from Collier's face and the rope from his neck, when he again ascended the scaffold steps firmly and without apparent emotion, uttering the religious responses of his church in a subdued tone of voice. Upon reaching the drop the second time-another rope having in the meantime been fixed to the beam-the enecutioner was received with a storm of yells and bissee. Regardless of those he proceeded with his task, and in a few moments the drop again fell and after some severe convulsive

struggles the culprit ceased to exist. IS THE SUN GROWING SMALLER?-Prof. Pierce, of Harvard University, read an article before the Academy of Natural Sciences, designed to refute Tyndale's work on Heat as a Source of Motion, and another, in which be controverted the idea that the heat given off from the sun was fed by the number of metors falling into it. His own idea, though not distinctly propounded, was, apparently, that the gradual condensation of the matter of the san was sufficient to account for all the known effects. The Nebula theory supposes an orithe planetary system, and a gradual con sation of the whole into our sun and its planets. If we take our stand at the period when the sun extended to Mercury's orbit, it would, by contracting, have given off its present heat for 30,000,000 of years, and as at present it is only one quarter the density of our globe, it might go on and give off its heat for as much longer. It has been found that a ball of carbon the size of the sun would last for fuel about 5,000 years; a ball of melted iron. would cool down in about the same time. We have no knowledge of any substance which by by its combustion could for any geological period produce the heating effect of the san. Hence, he seemed to think that condensation was the source of its heat. So that while refuting Tyndale's Heat as a Source of Motion his view is. apparently, that motions is the source of solar heat.

WOODEN PAYMENTS .- The plan of paving streets with oblong blocks of wood set on end, which has so long been in use in the West, is being tried in New York. on one square of Nassan street. The blocks are six inches high, ten or twelve long, and three and a half wide, and are laid upon a plank flooring which rests upon the earth. Between the blocks and the flooring there is a coating of tar, to pre-vent decay. The blocks are laid in tiers, with a strip of wood, half the height of the blocks, between them, the remaining space being filled up with sand or gravel, mixed with tar. When first laid, the wooden pavement makes a smooth, level road, most pleasant to ride on. but in a few years it is worn into ruts, over which carriages jolt in a manner far worse than is customary on badly worn cobble-stone

pavements Just before Starkweather was led out to be bung he was asked if he would like a little whiskey, and replied: "No, I guess not-no, i'll take nothing, for unpleasant remarks would be made about it."